#### THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY ...... February 23, 1895. CROSBY S. NOYES..... Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a has no competitor.

D'in order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

The Star congratulates the people of the District of Columbia upon the conclusion reached by the conferees on the District appropriation bill with regard to the proposition to increase the height of the Great Falls dam-an agreement which will doubtless be ratified by both houses when the conference report is presented. How much this success means to the community only a small proportion of the residents fully realize: it cannot be expressed in figures nor would it be easy to adequately describe the inconvenience and suffering that must surely have come had the investigatory proposition of the Senate overthrown the appropriating tendency of the House. To avert the real peril which threatened and to bring into existence desirable watersupply conditions, The Star-as soon as the Senate made known its obstructive desiregave to the public all the necessary available information as to the whole matter. and when it seemed as though there was imminent darger of damage to the city's health, called, and not in vain, upon public of the best of causes. The immediate result of the agitation was an irresistible outpouring of protests from leading citizens and of complaints from a surprisingly large number of those who pay liberally for water that has not and is not now being delivered to them. These protests and complaints were at once forwarded to the Senate and from that body speedily found their way to the conferees. Meanwhile The Star continued to publish facts, and argument based on those facts, to show how cruelly even a few months' delay would operate. The board of trade, too, was far from idle; devoting an entire evening to unanimously one-sided but extremely profitable discussion of the undesirable conditions that now exist but which, even though the work of raising the dam be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment, must be much more undesirable before relief comes. Some of the local newspapers-notably The Times and The Posttook up the refrain and did their share in notifying Congress of the popular desire. The result of all this was harmony in the priating \$125,000 with which to so elevate will no longer be. But the work upon the dam is not the only improvement contemplated by Congress; for coincident with the increasing of the supply there will be investigation as to the availability of the discredited aqueduct tunnel. For this purpose the sum of \$25,000 is appropriated and, acecrding to the terms of the act, Congress must be informed on the first Monday in December next as to whether it is feasible and proper to complete the tunnel as now projected and to finish and make use of the balf-constructed reservoir east of the Howthis action there is encouraging promise of refreshment for the many residents of the District who have been compelled to drag out a droughty sort of existence because the government has heretofore failed to keep its water-supply contract while insisting upon collecting every cent of the taxes to which it had legal but no moral claim. Primarily, we are to have by the autumn of 1896 a water supply that will reach the higher levels, and, following this invaluable betterment-based upon the investigation to be made-we will probably have additional distribution either through the now-useless turnel or through an exof the system of mains which so

the District of Columbia. Those Washingtonians who may imagine that because the District bond bill has not yet been acted upon by the Senate it is a defunct measure should comfort themselves with knowledge of the fact that very few of the friends of the bill ever entertaired the belief that it would become law during the present session. With so much of broadly national business clamoring for consideration, in a short session, it was only the most remote possibility that any local measure of importance-other than the District appropriation bill-could get through both houses. It may be that some will regard the attendance at the evening session as a display of the bill's strength in the Senate, but any calculation based upon that attendance will surely be misleading. There is hardly any legislative proposition before Congress-no matter how farreaching its influence or how important its provisions-that could tempt from their homes and other places of social resort a quorum of Senators. The vote upon holding the evening session is a much better indication of the feeling of the Senate on the subject of these improvements, and no doubt is entertained concerning the favorable attitude of the Upper House in dealing with the measure in the next Congress.

far as it goes is admirable. For the part

it has taken in bringing such a desirable

state of affairs to pass. The Star has to say

nothing more than that it did simply the

duty confided to it by those who know it

to be a true representative of the people of

Elsewhere in The Star a correspondent, who accepts taxation instead of manhood as the proper basis of representation in certain municipal affairs, so enlarges by lefinition the scope of the word taxpayer that substantially all men fall within this category. But if justice demands that the contributors to a fund shall direct its expenditure, it also demands that the weight of a contributor's opinion as to the proper method of distributing the fund shall depend to some extent upon the amount of his contribution. If, for instance, a man who does not know that he is among these contributors, but who can possibly be demonstrated to be such unintentionally in an infinitesimal amount by a course of abstruse reasoning, is put upon an equality with the largest contributor in the distribution of the fund there is obviously as gross a violation of the principle of just representation as if non-contributors had participated. The New York commission of 1875, composed of William M. Evarts, Willtam Allen Butler, Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward Ccoper, E. L. Godkin, John A. Lott. James C. Carter, H. F. Dimock, Simon Sterne Joshua M. Van Cott and Martin A. Anderson, reported strongly against unlimsted popular suffrage in the financial administration of New York's cities as a perversion of its use, resulting in evil and recommended that such administration be limited to tax and rent payers above a cerelection for town and city officers is limited to the ratepayers occupying property of a rental value of at least fifty pounds. on which the ratepayer receives one vote; If he occupies property rated at a rental of hundred, he has two votes; and so on. These facts indicate the tendencies of those who would place municipal taxation and expenditure upon a just and proper basis: and they suggest strongly that no principle of fair representation, American or

Sam, who contributes one-half of the local municipal fund, to have no more to say concerning its expenditure than the alleged and unconscious taxpayer whose sole contribution to the fund may be a dollar fine paid for some petty offense to the police

It is not, however, necessary for The Star to devote any considerable amount of space at this time to discussion of the details of the model representative form of financial, municipal administration. All that The News and Advertising Medium it Star has claimed is that the expenditure of the District's revenues, which is necessarily in any case in conformity with the will of those who contribute more than half of the municipal fund, is made more nearly on the basis of just and American representation than the expenditures in many of our other large cities, where the municipal purse has been seized by nontaxpayers through mere force of numbers where the blessing of universal suffrage has by misapplication to concerns to which it was never intended to apply been converted into a curse, where enormous and paralyzing indebtedness has been contracted through universal suffrage against the will of the taxpayers, and the proceeds wasted or stolen, in the corruption which has seemed the inevitable result of the injection of partisan machine politics into municipal affairs.

Only through a constitutional amendment can representation be obtained by Washingto, jans in those matters of government which concern them as men and Americans, and in respect to which nothing short of unlimited suffrage can be defended. But the present agitation does not aim at a constitutional amendment. For Washingtonians who justly complain of inertia and indifference in Congress, their municipal government, to clamor for the actively-destructive misgovernment which curses other large American cities, is to imitate the frogs in the fable, who deposed King Log on account of his inertness and crowned King Stork, who straightway devoured them.

Advices received by The Star from President John G. Shortall of the Illinois Humane Society and from President C. M. Stocking of the Minneapolis Humane Society state that, mainly by reason of the concerted action of the two societies, the proposed pony race from that city to Chicago has, for the present, at least, been abandoned. Prompted to more than com mon interest in the proposed competition by the Washington Humane Society-which in its turn received inspiration from editorial comment and suggestion in The Star -the Illinois and Minneapolis societies determined to stop the contest, which had been arranged to take place two weeks ago, and they succeeded, through the disorderly conduct of the men who were going to ride in the race; the disorder resulting in the riders' arrest and in the selling of the ponies and their equipments to raise money with which to pay the fines. Thus ended the second attempt to start long-distance horse-racing in this country. The first effort was made in connection with the World's Fair - Chadron, Neb., being the starting point and Chicago the terminus. Such a race, of itself, was entirely legal, so the humane societies having jurisdiction in the states through which the cowboys and their steeds had to go settled down to see that the useless contest was devoid of anything that looked like cruelty. In this work the lilinois society was most active, and to it belongs the credit of so hampering the movement as to make application of the term "race" simply farcical. At the outset it was evidently the intention of all, or nearly all, the riders to push their steeds to the utmost limit, but before the brutal design had opportunity to do much more than get fairly under way there came the interference of humane law. Such competitions as those referred to cannot possibly achieve any useful results: cannot reveal any unknown truth worth knowing; they deserve nothing else than failure.

That is a very interesting dispatch from Athens which announces the intention of the committee having charge of the matter to invite the athletic clubs of Europe and America to participate in the revival of the Olympic games. When those amusements were in full swing, in days gone by, this country was unrepresented, but now that the means of communication have improved there is no reason why American athletes should not meet the Greeks in their own arena and prove to the assembled multitudes that modern man is capable of doing many things that would have been regarded as surprising even by the spectators in an era which glorified physical development. It is to be hoped that those who are responsible for the revival of the historic competitions will preserve so much of the old rules as may be necessary to subdue the intense professionalism which has wrought so much injury to athletics in this and in other countries of late. Nowadays it takes a big sum of money or a very valuable prize of the sort readily convertible into cash to induce many of those who excel physically to take part in athletic contests. Sometimes conquerors in the ancient games were exempted from public taxes, but as a rule the Greeks were satisfied with wreaths of the sacred olive, with promise of eulogistic poetry and a marble statue when mighty deeds were done and an assurance that the victor should never be forgotten by his countrymen. How many Americans are likely to be tempted by such inducements?

It is likely that even the more critical of Washingtonians will be reasonably well satisfied, all things considered, with the District appropriation bill as it comes from the conference committee; for while it fails to make provision for some very desirable things it cannot be alleged that anything absolutely essential has been omitted. Looking at the matter from a purely business standpoint, some of the ons are not easily to be excused, for the damage that will be wrought by delay will amount to very much more than the interest the government has to pay for the money it borrows; but if the national legislature is satisfied that its policy is the best, then those for whom it legislates must, perforce, be content. One most welcome feature of the bill is that which deals with the collection and disposal of garbage, for which extremely important work a sum that should be sufficient has been set aside. At present the garbage is carelessly collected and improperly disposed of; the reform provided for in the bill is in accord with the best ideas of those who have devoted much attention to the study of the garbage problem.

One hundred and thirty-three men were officially reported as being at work on the new city post office building today and there is slight but perceptible structural growth. The force is, however, much too small to wrestle effectively with such a big tob and unless there is great and speedy increase the building will be valueless for practical purposes at any date prior to

A number of journals did not neglect yesterday to point out to the Senate the fact that George Washington fought for his country and not for the sugar trust.

If Mr. Springer has a little hope to spare the Philadelphia reformers would probably be glad to take some of it off his hands.

Chicago is rejoicing in the prospect of a new postoffice that will really get built. Mr. Goff is unmoved in his opinion that

the reformer is worthy of his hire. Trying to Steal a March.

From the Chicago Evening Post. It is a noticeable fact that it is while the National Council of Women is engaged at Washington that certain men in the west otherwise, requires a taxpayer like Uncle are trying to legislate against theater hats.

The abandonment of the fight for free coinage by the silver Senators and the sale of the new government bond issue were the topics of leading interest during the week. By votes of 30 to 27 and 36 to 27 the silver men made the bill for the unrestricted coinage of silver the unfinished business in the Senate. Then followed a struggle of endurance, it becoming evident that a quorum of Senators could not be maintained all night, and Mr. Jones himself made the motion to adjourn. The opponents of the new battle ships for the navy suffered defeat in the House when Mr. Sayer's motion to strike out the autherization for war vessels was lost, first in the committee of the whole by a vote of 43-121, and later in the House by a vote of 67-190. The naval bill authorizes the construction of three battle ships, to cost, exclusive of armor, \$4,000,000 each, and twelve torpedo boats, to cost \$170,000 each. Senator Chandler created something of a sensation by outlining some steps to be taken by the next Congress, including a congressional investigation of the recent congressional investigation of the recent purchase of gold by the President. The House defeated the Senate amendment to the consular appropriation bill appropriating \$500,000 for a cable to the Hawaiian Islands by 114 to 152, sixteen democrats voting for the cable. The House commit-tee on Pacific railroads decided to report a new bill based on the Reilly bill, but con taining important changes. Charles F. Warwick, republican, was elected mayor of Philadelphia by 60,000 majority. Moses Kimball, founder of the Boston Museum, and a philanthropist, died in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, at the age of eighty-six years. Ex-Gov. Benjamin F.Prescott died at Epping, N.H., at the age of sixty-two years. The centennial of the birth of George Pea-body was celebrated at Peabody, the birthplace of the philanthropist. The annual meeting of the department of superintendheld in Cleveland. The north wing of Music Hall, in Buffalo, was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$50,000. A strike among the building trades on all the buildings in course of construction in New York was declared by the board of walking delegates; the strike is in sympathy with that of the Electrical Workers' Union.

Witnesses examined before the Armenian commission testified against the Turkish officials, and declared that they were witnesses to the massacre of children. The new American 4's were subscribed for twenty times over in London. The Japanese government will ask parliament for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 to carry on the war against China. The motion of Sir Henry James in the British house of commons for an adjournment, in order to call attention to the Indian import duties on cotton, did not precipitate a government crisis, as had been predicted, it being rejected by a vote of 304 to 109. sand Chinese soldiers were killed by the explosion of a large powder magazine in the forts at Takao, on the Island of Formosa. The reichstag passed the bill to repeal the anti-Jesuit law. A motion for the second reading of the bill submitted by the radical popular party, providing for popular representation in the federal states of Germany, was defeated in the reichstag.

In the District. As a result of the house-to-house canvass for contributions for the poor, which was carried on under the auspices of the central relief committee, the total receipts reported were \$13,285.58. The National Council of Women and the National So-ciety of the Daughters of the American Revolution were in session during the week. Possession was taken of the new armory, on L street between 4th and 5th streets, by the National Guard. Owing to depression, caused by ill health, M. Pierre Bogdanoff, the first secretary of the Russian legation, committed suicide at his lodging in this city by shooting. Much satisfaction was expressed by the com-munity at the action of the committee of conference in deciding to restore to the appropriation bill the clause providing money for raising the dam at the Great Falls and thus securing at an early day the much needed increase in the water gress to the importance of this matter was the "water coupon petition" of The Star, which was numerously signed by citizens; at a meeting of the board of trade resolutions were adopted urging Congress to make this appropriation. Lack of a quorum at a night session of the Sen-ate prevented any action by that body on the bond-issue bill. The celebration of the birthday of General Washington was very general in this city; a number of meetings were held and there was a parade in the afternoon of military com-panies. The death of Frederick Douglass, the most famous Afro-American of his time, occurred suddenly at his home in Anacostia.

SHOOTING STARS.

The Grand Chorus.

Spring, gentle spring, will soon be here, No more the forest will be drear, With song we'll hail the welcome breeze-And those who cannot sing will sneeze.

A Barbarian's Sentiment. "I expect," said the enthusiastic woman "to rank as one of my country's civilizers

before I get through.' "Yes," said the man with the crawling mentality. "It seems ter me there's a good many more ladies doin' that now than air tendin' ter their houses. We're gittin' too many civilizers an' not enough plain Ann Elizas.'

The Currency Debate. They wus speakin' down ter Center oncet; I went ter hear 'em talk; 'Cause I'm fond of oratory and it's many a

mile I'd walk Ter see the men of wisdom mind the country's p's and q's

An' tell their feller citizens their earnest, honest views. The talk wus on the currency; a j'int de-

bate 'twus called: they parleyed weth each other an' they rassled an' they hauled. each while he wus talkin' made

think wethout a doubt His argyments had knocked the other man completely out.

'Twus an interestin' topic; I wus hopeful fer ter hear Whut made the stuff so hard ter git and quick ter disappear: a certain disapp'intment sorter ran-

kled in my mind Ter note they wusn't there ter talk of quantity, but kind. It stood ter reason, one of them informed

the crowd, thet gold Wus the final value standard fur the things we bought an' sold; hed been thet way fur ages, ez all me

of learnin' know. when he quit, we cheered him an' the orfince said, "Jes so."

An' then the other feller said thet gold wus not so bad, Ef sufficient fur the could be had:

Thet silver wus jes plentiful enough ter make things square. An' we cheered him like the other; which wus nothin' more than fair.

But when I started home an' got to thinkin' of it o'er I wus struck weth an idea thet I never had before:

Whut good is there in fussin' 'bout yer silver an' yer gold Ef neither one nor t'other ever lets ye ketch a hold?

They's a nice unmarried lady that the folks out our way knows. Who wus worried to distraction 'cause she

had too many beaux. There wus several a-courtin', but she took too long, they say, Comparin' of their merits; an' she's single

Thet's whut we've been a-doin' jes ez sure ez you are born, An' we're liable ter keep it up till Gabr'el blows 'is horn. We're a-takin' of our leisure guessin' which

the best may be, An' we ain't a-gittin' either-not ez fur ez I kin see.

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> bargain offering set by the rest of the store. If it's Carpets, we have ward we're willing to sell it at a price that others won't quote-a price that'll give our store the preference in any competition.
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> Just a few idea offers for MON-DAY and TUESDAY:

R=U=G=S= 8MYRNAS, 30x60 inches. \$2.15 ROYAL WILTONS, 8x0 feet. \$6.25

MATTINGS. 100 rolls of JOINTLESS

OHINA MATTING.40 yards

to the roll. The regular \$8 \$3.90 HASSOCKS.

Covered in Body Brussels, Tap-25C estry and Velvet carpets.....25C All CARPETS bought Monday and Tuesday will be made, laid

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different" flour-she is continually getting into "hot water."

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Donly 38c, pound—no extra charge

G. G. Cornwell & Son.

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The Last of 4 Lots of Furs.

Here are the last of four lots of Furs, which we will close out at your own prices; 2 Sable Neck Scarfs. \$15 and \$18 value. 2 Ermine Neck Scarfs. \$15 value. To Willett & Ruoff, 905 Pa. Av. MOSES'.

Saturday, February 23, 1805.

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Must Go! We're making very extensive Matting im

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MONDAY.

FEBRUARY 25

Per Cent Discount.

Crepon you select on Monday. To choose from are

five styles 40-inch All-wool Crepons at 75c a yard,

ten styles 45-inch Silk and Wool Crepons at \$1 a

yard, fifteen styles 45-inch Silk and Wool, Mohair

and Wool Crepons at \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$1.68

a yard, twenty styles Silk and Wool, Mohair and

Weol and All-silk Crepors at \$2, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3,

TTo choose from are 21-inch Black Figured

Paffeta and 24-inch Black Figured China Silks. The

ate auction in New York makes the price 85c in-

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1775c for the new Jet Fronts, with Pendants;

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For \$1.49 P. Books.

Made of Selected Seal and Grain Leathers, in

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Table Damask. Heavy weight and 1895 designs.

For roc Ginghams.

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11/2 yards square and really worth \$1.

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Best Crystal Steel Enamel Saucepans, 3-quar

For \$2.60 Lamps.

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No extras. 48c pays for everything.

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For \$1 Jets.

portations for the coming season-large voices are beginning to arrive. And to make enough room to properly show them the CARPET stock must be reduced by at least 10,000 yards. Rugs, too, must be sold; and thus you get these prices:

Carpets.

Usually sold for 50 cents a yard 32½C Best quality All-wool Ingrain Carpet-25 pat-

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A superb line of Body Brussels, with borders to match—all the newest colorings and designs. Reduced from \$1.10 a rard to 75C 1,000 yards best quality Wilton Velvet Carpet -20 patterns-varying from 20 to 150 yards of each. Let us measure your room and see if you can use any of them. No charge for so doing, and it puts you under no obligation to buy. These carpets have been \$1.55 a yard. \$I.OO

Bordered Carpets.

Bordered Ca:pets, in all sizes, from 6 by 6 feet to 15 by 20 feet. We'll guarantee to find you the right size you want at one-half the price it would cost to have one made up. Rugs.

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Mattings. 1,000 yards Japanese Jointless Matting 6C
-former value, 10 cents a yard. Now.. 6C
2,500 yards Heavy Jointless Matting-regularly 25 cents a yard. Now 12 1/2 C 850 yards best quality Cotton Warp and DEPARTMENT this month will be stored until September 1 without charge, if so

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Has been struck at old-fashioned ideas of deatistry by the new, painless and scientific method of making dental operations painless, for which we are now famous. The anaesthetic, with its disastrous after effects, has been forced from the areas by this simple and absolutely harmless process. A blessing to suf-ferers and within reach of all. Pain-less extraction, 50c. Other operations

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either in QUALITY or PRICE. Three graded assortments, at 25, 40 and 60 cents per pound.

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Gilt Lamp. Onyx Column, 3.25.

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C flour used by the "Prize Winners" of the bread contest during the Pure Food Exposition last fall. We congratulate them! They deserved to be Rsuccessful! They knew full well the

value of good flour E to good bread, hence they used the best flour on the market -"Ceres." Beware

of imitations! All S grocers. Wm. M.Galt & Co.,

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